DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 177 251 UD 019 809

AUTHOR Pian, Canta
TITLE Consultation Focus: Identification of Issues.
PUB DATE 8 May 79
NOTE 30p.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Asian Americans; Bilingual Education; Census Figures; *Discriminatory Attitudes (Social); Discriminatory Legislation; Educational Opportunities; Employment Opportunities; *Ethnic Stereotypes; Females; Health Needs; Housing Opportunities; Immigrants; Indochinese; *Racial Discrimination; Welfare

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses some of the problems faced by Asian Americans. Major topics addressed include: (1) the lack of accurate census statistics on minorities, especially Asian and Pacific Americans; (2) the employment, health, and stereotypic portrayal problems faced by Asian and Pacific American women; (3) racially discriminatory immigration laws and their harmful effects on Asians and Indochinese refugees; (4) the lack of information available on Pacific Americans; (5) the availability of bilingual education; (6) educational opportunities; (7) employment opportunities; (8) housing opportunities; and (9) health and welfare needs. Specific strategies and suggestions for helping Asian and Pacific Americans cope with problems of discrimination and false stereotyping in each of these areas are outlined. (EB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED177251

SEP 1 - 1979

CONSULTATION FOCUS:

IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES

BY: CANTA PIAN, ACTING DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF ASIAN AMERICANS AFFAIRS, HEW

TO: U. S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
CONSULTATION ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES
OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC AMERICANS

(The opinions expressed are those of the author and do not necessary represent the policies of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare)

MAY 8, 1979

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
C. Pian

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

UD 019809

I am very pleased to be here today on the occasion of Asian Pacific American Heritage Week. My presentation will be an overview of the civil rights topics to be covered in depth over these next two days. The topics are: the Census, Women, Immigration, Pacific Islanders, Education, Employment, Housing and Health and Social Services.

I. CENSUS

ISSUE:

During the 1970 Census, ethnic minorities were undercounted. Those who were most likely to be missed were the neediest in our communities: the poor, the aged, the non-English speaking and the immigrants. Poor people, living in densely populated neighborhoods, often failed to return census questionnaires because of their mistrust of government officials and because of language barriers. While figures are not available for Asians, Blacks were undercounted by an estimated 7%, nationally.

When the poor are undercounted, it is more difficult to substantiate our needs which in turn hinders our ability to obtain needed assistance at all levels of government. Effective enforcement of voting rights and affirmative action laws require that we have accurate statistics on ethnic minorities. Undercounts in 1980 would severely affect the population's ability to secure its fair share of funds for community and economic development, health and employment programs.1/

REMEDIES:

Several measures have been taken to improve the count of Asian and Pacific Americans in 1980. Mostly notably the activities of the Asian/Pacific American Advisory Committee on the 1980 Census has led to expansion of the number of individual Asian Pacific American groups to be identified on the 100% count in 1980. The list now includes Vietnamese, Samoans, Guamanians, and Asian Indians in addition to the groups identified in 1970.

This Committee has also recommended the use of translated questionnaires or instruction sheets, use of ethnic press and media to inform people about the Census, neighborhood centers where people who have questions about the census could go, and affirmative action to hire APAs in the Census Bureau. 2/ The Bureau, in turn, has been hiring bilingual community service specialists to conduct timely pre-census campaigns to inform the communities. 3/

Bills have been introduced in Congress that thus far have failed to pass which would require the Federal Departments to collect and regularly publish data on APAs and to improve their collection of such statistics. 4/ Similar measures have been introduced in State legislatures.

APAs are a rapidly changing population and since 1970, our population has doubled. The decennial censuses are too far between and the results become too quickly out of date to provide adequate guidelines for policy proposals affecting Asian and Pacific Americans. To assure that the needs and progress of this population are accurately reflected, Federal statistical agencies should identify Asian and Pacific Americans in all statistical activities including the Current Population Survey, also administered by the Census Bureau, which is the most widely used source of national statistics between the censuses. 5/

II. WOMEN

Issue:

Although the concerns of Asian and Pacific American women are being treated here as a separate issue, the concerns of the women cannot really be separated. Their issues cut across many other subject areas being dealt with today. The women's concerns are one part of the issues of the entire Asian Pacific American community.

Equal employment opportunity is a major concern for Asian and Pacific American women. More than any other population group, Asian and Pacific American women are joint breadwinners with the men in Asian households. Two out of every three adult Asian Pacific American women are in the work force -- a labor force participation rate that is higher than any other group. 6/

Yet Asian women are channeled into a narrow range of lower ranking jobs because of stereotypes and language and cultural barriers. Women who are less educated and less proficient in English work in factories, restaurants or in small retail shops, toiling for long hours at meager wages. 7/ Working conditions are bad and employment security is minimal. Many professionally trained women, particularly those who are foreign educated, are unable to find jobs commensurate with their background and skills. Underemployment, e.g., employment at levels below one's education and training is a continuing problem for immigrants. 8/ Wages are low, and cheap day care services for the children are not available.

The health problems of Asian women are considerable. Because of language problems, work schedules, the high cost of medical care, and cultural barriers, many immigrant women do not get any medical care except in emergencies. 9/ Studies show that Family violence and isolation are serious problems for women married to former U. S. servicemen. Living in small towns and rural places, far removed from other Asians, some Vietnamese and Korean battered wives are are unable to cope with their family problems. 10/

Through the mass media, Asian women have been victims of degrading stereotypes which portray them in roles ranging from exotic dragon ladies to docile servant girls. 11/ Such perceptions have hampered Asian women's efforts to assert themselves and fully realize their potentials.

Remedies

As women, Asian Pacific American women share many of the same concerns that majority women in our society have. Because of this, Asian women have begun increasingly to participate and become visible in the women's movement. More Asian and Pacific American women's organizations have coalesced with other women's organizations to voice support for such issues as equal pay for equal work, reproductive choice and the ERA. 12/

Remedies that are needed to deal with specific Asian women's issues include vocationally oriented English language training for new immigrants, job training to upgrade and expand employment opportunities for the underemployed, and materials to sensitize career counselors to the unique guidance and counseling needs of Asian women about to enter the labor force.

Recently immigrating Asian women need information in their own languages about the health, social, and legal services available in their communities. The network of organizations that operate emergency shelters and legal assistance services for battered women must be made aware of the problems of Asian battered wives.

III. IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEES

ISSUE:

America is a nation of immigrants, but Asians were the first group to be specifically excluded by racially discriminatory immigration laws. The 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act and much of the subsequent immigration laws were enacted to bar Asian groups when there were no quotas or numerical ceilings on other racial/ethnic groups. Only after national origin quotas were abolished in 1965 and new policies were established favoring the immigration of people to reunify families and to increase certain needed occupational skills, did the numbers of Asians immigrating reach significant levels. Today, Asians comprise a third of the legal immigration to this country each year. 13/ Half of the Asian and Pacific American population is made up of immigrants and refugees.

Ambiguity and inequity surrounding immigration laws and alien rights still confront new and potential immigrant groups to this country. Many aliens with U. S. approved petitions for immigration have to wait many years to get visas. Over subscription of visa numbers and long delays in processing applications have contributed to the phenomenon of overstaying aliens who fail to return to their native countries. 14/

Once here, immigrants experience multiple problems. They have to cope with immediate and practical problems of housing, education, employment and the task of learning English. The new immigrant needs guidance in the form of information and referrals to community services. At present, most immigrants learn about these resources late, by accident, or from other immigrants who have gone through similar experiences. Unlike countries such as Canada, Sweden and Israel, the U. S. government expects new immigrants to find their own way around. 15/

Legal immigrants are confronted by a body of law that is vague and often discriminatory. For example, different interpretations have been made about the eligibility of recent immigrants for welfare services. The policies in some states have been to treat permanent residents and citizens alike. 16/ However, charges have been made that by going on welfare, recent immigrants are abusing the welfare system. Proposals have been introduced in Congress to tighten up eligibility standards and to require periods of up to 5 years residency before immigrants become eligible for public assistance. 17/ Clearly, a fair and consistent policy is needed in this area.

Immigrants have been victims of "dragnet raids" conducted by immigration agents when they believe that there may be illegal aliens present. Persons whom they suspect of being illegal aliens

and who cannot produce proof of legal residence, authorization to work, or citizenship are arrested. Harrassments of this kind cause fear and distrust among many Asians even though they are legal residents of this country. 18/

REMEDIES:

A number of remedies have been and can be implemented to help alleviate the problems of recent Asian immigrants. The INS, for example, is expanding its outreach program, providing training to community organizations that provide social services to immigrant groups on how to more efficiently process people for adjustment of status and citizenship. INS officers are being trained on constitutional rights and human relations. The agency is pushing to automate the visa processing procedures to speed it up. INS officers are also beginning to inform aliens of sources of free legal services and informing non-English speaking aliens of their rights. 19/

Models like Hawaii's State Immigrant Service Center and San Francisco's Chinese Newcomers Service Center could be emulated. Such centers provide information on the varied services and refer the immigrants to appropriate agencies; provide counseling, acculturation programs, outreach, and other support services necessary for immigrants to become economically productive and socially adjusted; and develop alternative mechanisms for coping with the many problems confronting the immigrant population. 20/

ISSUE:

Dramatic increases in a continuing flow of refugees from Indochina have offset Asian asylum countries' willingness and ability to provide them with temporary care. The extent of U. S. commitment to participate is clouded by outdated refugee provisions of existing U. S. immigration legislation. Existing immigration law is inadequate to meet the needs at the present time. The absence in the law of a clear expression of U. S. intentions and commitments to participate in refugee resettlement has made planning very difficult for those processing refugees and those involved in resettling them. 20/

REMEDIES:

Federal assistance for resettlement of Indochinese refugees is provided for under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 which is due to expire on September 30 of this year. A greater degree of continuity and consistency needs to be brought into U. S. refugee admissions and resettlement policies. A more realistic annual quota for refugee admissions, and a resettlement program fully coordinated with this, would help alleviate some of the current problems. The Administration's proposed Refugee Act of 1979 would overhaul the present system, raise annual admissions to 50,000 and transfer the discretionary parole authority to the President. 22/

Projects for the Indochinese should build on the capabilities of the Indochinese themselves. Funding preference should be given to those Indochinese self help organizations with close affiliations to the Indochinese community. Grantee agencies should be encouraged to employ Indochinese to the fullest, giving them an opportunity to develop and administer their own projects.

IV. THE PACIFIC ISLAND AMERICANS

ISSUE:

Problems for Pacific Islanders can be found both in their Pacific Island homes and when they are transplanted to the continental United States. The Islander's experience has been within a mutual aid society that is non-technical, non-industrial and non-competitive. In the island society, family and social groups provide support. Substantial educational systems on the islands and language problems prevent many Pacific Island students from competing successfully in the U. S. educational system, and many adults from finding other than low skilled laborer jobs. 23/

Much of the difficulty of planning social programs for Pacific Islanders in the continental U. S. is due to lack of information on the population. Lacking hard evidence, the needs of the group have been ignored and neglected. 24/ 1980 will be the first year that national statistics on Samoans and Guamanians will be available.

REMEDIES:

The status of Guamanians and Samoans need to be recognized as a legitimate responsibility of the U. S. Appropriations for Social Security benefits and social services should be extended to these U. S. territories as they are to the States. Future bills need to be monitored to make sure assistance to these areas is not overlooked.[25/]

Assistance to these areas has to be provided in such a way that it is sensitive to the cultural ways. For example, they have to recognize the importance of extended kinship ties and the role of the chiefs who are the family heads. Beginning this year, HEW is providing formula grant monies to the islands in block fashion, permitting the indigenous population more flexibility to fund according to their own priorities and needs. [26/] More efforts need to be made to train the population and enable them to control their own social and economic interests. Similar efforts clearly have to be made for Pacific Islanders on the mainland.

V. EDUCATION

ISSUE:

Among the many educational issues affecting Asian and Pacific Americans, bilingual education is undoubtedly the most important,

particularly in light of the continuing influx of Asian and Pacific Island immigrants who speak little or no English.

The Lau v. Nichols decision in 1974 was the strongest basis for the push for bilingual/bicultural education as an alternative form of education for children of limited English proficiency. Bilingual/bicultural education as a concept recognizes the pluralistic nature of our society and appreciates linguistic and cultural diversity.[27] Although bilingual education has demonstrated its potential for providing basic skills and cultural enrichment, some local school districts and communities have resisted court orders to provide bilingual/bicultural education. A backlash against bilingual education exists, centering on the claim that the program has not shown significant progress in teaching children English. [28]

As school districts in many parts of the country face budget cutbacks resulting from Proposition 13 and other revenue reducing measures, Asian and Pacific Island American teachers recently hired to teach in bilingual programs are among the most vulnerable to being laid off. [29]

REMEDIES:

Policies toward bilingual education need to be examined together with policies toward desegregation. Efforts in support of the former should not detract from efforts to provide appropriate

bilingual education services to Asian Americans.

Proposals are being made by the community to elevate the Office of Bilingual Education to the status of an Assistant Secretary under a new Department of Education. Such a step would underline the importance of bilingual education in our society.

ISSUE:

The educational profile of Asian and Pacific Americans is a disparate picture. Education is highly valued in some subgroups as a key to economic security and educational attainment levels are high. In other groups, economic necessity requires that young people enter the labor force early and the population is undereducated. The presence of some Asian Americans in highly technical fields should not cloud the fact that other Asians need adult and vocational education to provide them with the English language and job skills they need to support their families.

Asian participation in affirmative action programs is another area of civil rights concern. While the Supreme Court's ruling on the Bakke Case upheld most affirmative action programs,

potentially, it was harmful to Asian and Pacific Americans. The brief suggested that there was no apparent underrepresentation of Asian and Pacific Islanders in the U. S. medical profession. It has been pointed out, however, that most of these personnel are Asian foreign medical graduates whose presence in the medical profession does not reflect Asian and Pacific American opportunities for a medical education in the U.S.[30/]

REMEDIES:

While the decision has no immediate impact on the status of Asian Americans, it has put the group under scrutiny as far as affirmative action in education is concerned and, as more Bakke type legal challenges take place, the Asian position could be more precarious. An examination of possible legal strategies would be in order.

IV. EMPLOYMENT

ISSUE:

The employment situation for Asian and Pacific Americans is characterized by underemployment and the channeling of Asian workers into a narrow range of jobs. Discriminatory practices systematically exclude the population from certain occupational

areas. Unemployment is low for Asians because many immigrants are willing to take menial jobs at wage levels below what many other Americans are willing to work for. Many Asian workers have two or more jobs.

This, and the presence of multiple workers in the family, make it possible for Asian immigrant families to support themselves in low income communities. 31/ For Asians, underemployment rather unemployment is the appropriate index of employment concern.

Some government and civil service agencies, including city police and fire departments, have systematically excluded Asian Americans from employment on a de facto basis with use of qualifications restrictions based on language and height, as well as culturally biased placement tests. 32/ A study done for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission revealed that in San Francisco Bay Area, Asian Americans experience substantial job discrimination in the major industries. The study found that Asian Americans are underemployed in construction where unions have traditionally barred minorities, and in wholesale trade industries while they are heavily employed as clerical and service workers. 33/

In cities like New York and San Francisco, language barriers and transportation problems relegate Asians, living in the ghetto areas, to work as waiters and garment factory sewers. These are low-paying, dead-end jobs. Wages are often below minimum wage, but employees are willing to work for whatever they can get. 34/

Recent studies of Asian and Pacific American business patterns show that their participation is rigidly structured and stereotyped. Asian and Pacific American companies are typically based on self employment and confined mainly to small retail trade and service enterprises which show low profitability, and are vulnerable to market fluctuations over which they have little control. 35/ Despite this evidence of the disadvantaged status of Asian in business enterprises, the recent legislation (P.L. 95-507) that amended section 8(a) of the Small Business Act identified only Blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans as the socially and economically disadvantaged groups eligible to participate in the program. The legislation failed to include Asian and Pacific Americans among the eligible groups although they had been included and had participated in the 8(a) program in the past. The exclusion of Asians from this and any similar minority business programs would have a considerable negative impact on this population.

Remedies:

Some gains have been made in the hiring and upward mobility of Asian and Pacific Americans among some public and private employers. 36/

Community action and litigation have brought about recognition in some cities of the need for bilingual staffing on police forces and in other public services. Despite such strategies , progress has been slow, Asians like other minorities are under-represented in many industries and occupational areas. Asians stand to lose ground if budget cutbacks at the local level eliminate much needed affirmative action and employment programs. More efforts need to be made to enforce existing federal laws on equal employment opportunity.

VII. HOUSING

Issues:

Lack of adequate housing is a major problem for many Asian American communities. Asian immigrants and elderly who are low incomed, often congregate in the older sections of major cities where buildings are dilapidated and rents are high. Although "Chinatowns", "Little Tokyos", and "Manilatowns" are attractive to many tourists, the physical environments of many such ethnic communities have been deteriorating. A 1970 San Francisco study found that the density of residences in that city's Chinatown was 11 times that of the rest of the city. 37/ Cases where families of six live in a single room are commonplace. In addition to the high cost of rents, some

rentors are required to pay up to $1000 in "key money," a lump sum paid to the landlord for the priviledge of renting an apartment.

The demand for housing in Asian ethnic communities is on the increase as more immigrant families move in. However, redevelopment has negatively affected Asian American communities throughout the nation. The push by developers to condominiumize or develop new downtown office buildings and shopping malls has reduced the supply of low income housing for Asian poor and elderly. Urban renewal and construction of freeways have reduced the size of many Chinatowns and threatened their survival.[38]/

REMEDIES:

Housing strategies to help avoid eviction of elderly and poor incomed residents are needed. Development has to be controlled by the community through land use regulations and public improvement projects.[39]/ Communities need to obtain funding for their housing and economic development programs. Federal support for low cost housing that is well built and safe are needed.

Where displacement occurs, mechanisms need to be implemented to help residents to relocate to renovated low cost units in their communities. Services are needed that would assist those Asian Americans who do wish to move out of inner city areas to do so.

VIII. HEALTH AND WELFARE

ISSUE:

Underutilization of health and welfare services by Asian and Pacific Americans has been documented repeatedly in research on the needs of this population. Asians, particularly those of low income status, generally would prefer to seek assistance from family members/relatives or friends/neighbors rather than a public agency.

There appears to be consistent pattern of Asian Americans doctoring themselves, using folk remedies or resorting to traditional modes of treatment and seeking the services of physician only when they experience an acute illness and then only for immediate relief of symptoms.[40] The Asian American Field Survey of 1974 found that more than 20% of Chinese children and about half of Chinese adults in the New York City Chinatown sample had never had an eye or a dental exam. Moreover, 23% of the adults had never had physical exam.[41] The 1972 report of the White House Conference on Aging reported on a study showing that a third of the Asian elderly had never had a medical or dental exam.[42] Results of a special pap test screening program offered to Asian women between 1973 and 1977 found that one out of every 4 women participants between 30 and 50 had never had a pap test before.[43]

Such study findings make it clear that there is a serious need for programs for prevention and early detection of illness among Asian

and Pacific Americans, particularly among the elderly and recent immigrants.

Studies have shown that language, lack of knowledge about how to use services and cultural differences are the primary obstacles preventing Asians from participating in public social and health service programs.[44] health and welfare agencies have few bilingual staff, haphazard provisions for non-English speaking clients and very little publicity to the Asian community about their services.[45]

The failure to provide health and social services bilingually and biculturally poses an important civil rights issue for Asians and other minority groups. A 1979 national survey of key civil rights leaders and organizations indicated that the majority of respondents felt that the absence of bilingual/ bicultural staff in health agencies is discriminatory against Asian Americans and Hispanics and is an issue of priority concern.[46] The Office of Civil Rights within HEW has determined that in HEW assisted health and social service programs, an absence or insufficient number of bilingual staff in public contact positions to service non or limited English speaking persons causes delay in receipt of services, reduces the level of benefits received and completely discourages participation by some potential beneficiaries. OCR has also found that

where staff cannot communicate fully and effectively with non and limited English speaking persons, such persons suffer greater difficulties in program participation than do English speaking persons in terms of waiting delays, expense, breaches of confidentiality, improper findings of ineligibility, and unwarranted termination of benefits. As OCR has explicitly noted, non and limited English speaking persons are denied equal services on the basis of race or national origin in violation of Title VII and its implementing regulations.[47]/

When bilingual/bicultural staff, treatment approaches that include cultural sensitivity and the involvement and support of natural community and family structures are available, service utilization rates of Asian Americans increase. For example, the number of Asian and Pacific Americans using and Asian American counseling and referral service in Seattle in 1 year was approximately equal to the total number of APAs using a total of 18 other community mental health centers over a 3 year period.[48]/ Similarly, it was reported that after the establishment of a mental health center in San Francisco specifically design to serve Asian and Pacific American patients, more Asian patients were seen in the first 3 months of the

center's operation than were seen in other facilities in the catchment area for the previous 5 years.[49]/

A study of the "Chinatown project" has demonstrated that the use of bilingual/bicultural staff can significantly improve productivity, quality of services, and the overall effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery. The project is a branch of the Social Security Administration in New York City's Chinatown staffed entirely with Asian workers and using bilingual literature and signs.

The project's data established that the average number of claims cleared per week by the branch office significantly exceeded the average rates for the parent office, the region and the nation.[50]/

REMEDIES:

Reflecting the severe need for bilingual/bicultural services, major civil rights organizations in the Hispanic and Asian communities have petitioned the Office of Civil Rights to develop and implement regulations that would require bilingual staff and printed matter in HEW-funded public assistance programs whose service area population is at least 5% non or limited English speaking. An employment program involving filling appropriate staff vacancies that result from attri-

tion with qualified bilingual personnel has been recommended. If implemented and enforced, the proposals made by the civil rights groups would significantly assist in the eradication of the forms of discrimination described.[51]/

Mechanisms are needed to increase the knowledge and sensitivity of service providers toward Asian clientele. Government at all levels must be made aware of the seriousness and extent of health and welfare problems among Asian and Pacific American communities in order that public resources can be directed to remedy the situation. Pressure must be brought to bear on providers of health and social services at the local, state and Federal levels to improve services to the Asian population through programs that are effective for this population.[52]/

Direct funding to Asian and Pacific American organizations to develop model service delivery programs such as community-based multi-purpose service delivery centers and satellite outreach centers should be encouraged. Mechanisms for reimbursement of traditional Asian forms of health care (e.g. acupuncture and herbs) need to be established. To relieve the shortage of bilingual health professionals and para-professionals in certain Asian groups, including refugees

and Pacific Islanders, opportunities for training and licensing of persons in these populations need to be increased.[53]/

Resources and funding have been made without consideration of APA concerns. The situation results from lack of APA involvement in the decision making process. Efforts need to be made to see that Asian and Pacific Americans are appointed to serve on high level policymaking bodies and Federal State and local government boards, committees and councils, especially where substantial numbers of Asian and Pacific Americans are affected.[54]/ Chief among the positions where Asian Pacfic Americans need to be appointed are those that have impact on the civil rights of the population. Consideration, therefore, should be given to the appointment of an Asian and Pacific American to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

END NOTES

1/ Tajima, Mark, Statement in Support of S.J.R. 23 and H.J.R. 249, The Pacific-Asian Coalition, April, 1979.

2/ Census Advisory Committee on the Asian and Pacific Americans Population for the 1980 Census, "Summary Report," February, 1979.

3/ Ibid.

4/ cf. H.J.R. 249 introduced by Representative Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui and S.J.R. 23 introduced by Senator Spark Matsunaga and Daniel Inouye.

5/ Mariano, Roberto S. "Problems and Perspectives: Towards an Appropriate Data Base for Asian American Characteristics" (presented to the Workshop on the Status of Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment of the Asian/Pacific Americans. Stanford University, August 20-25, 1978).

6/ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Survey of Income and Education, Unpublished data.

7/ U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Asian Amercian Field Survey: Summary of the Data, Washington, D. C., May, 1977.

8/ U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, A Study of Selected Socio-economic characteristics of Ethnic Minorities Based on the 1970 Census, Vol. II: Asian Americans, Washington, D. C., 1974.

9/ Pian, Canta. "Asian Pacific American Women's Health Concerns" (Presented to Women and Health Roundtable, September, 14, 1978.)

10/ cf. Kim, Bok-Lim. "Asian Wives of U. S. Servicemen: Women in Shadow" in Amerasia Journal, Vol. 4, Number 1, 1977.

11/ Lott, Juanita Tamayo and Canta Pian. Beyond Stereotypes and Statistics: Emergence of Asian and Pacific American Women Organization of Pan Asian American Women, Washington, D. C., 1979.

12/ Ibid.

13/ U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Report.

14/ Nair, Murali, "Social Services to New Immigrants: A Passport to Successful Adjustment" in Migration Today. February, 1978, pp. 10-15.

15/ Ibid.

16/ New York State Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, The Forgotten Minority: Asian Americans in New York City. November, 1977.

17/ Statement by Senator S. I. Hayakawa, Congressional Record, March 28, 1979, p. S3606 introducing S. 816 to amend the Social Security Act. See also, U.S. General Accounting Office, Number of Newly arrived Aliens who Recieve Supplemental Security Income Needs to be Reduced, Feb. 22, 1978

18/ New York State Advisory Committee to the U.S.C.C.R, Ibid.

19/ PAC, "INS to Inform Aliens of Free Legal Services" February 4, 1979 (News release).

20/ Junasa, Bienvenido D. "Asian Immigrants — Adjustment and Integration" Journal of Asian-Pacific and World Perspectives, Vol. 2. No. 1, Summer 1978.

21/ U. S. General Accounting Office, The Indochinese Exodus: A Humanitarian Dilemma, April, 1979.

22/ Ibid.

23/ Munoz, Faye Untalan, "Pacific Islanders in the U. S." in Civil Rights Digest, Fall, 1976.

24/ Shu, Ramsay and Adele Salamasina Satele, The Samoan Community in Southern California: Conditions and Needs. Asian American Mental Health Research Center, November, 1977.

25/ Recommendation of the Social Welfare Task Group in DAAA's Conference on Pacific and Asian American Families and HEW-Related Issues. March 9-12, 1978.

26/ The program of consolidated grants to the Insular areas as authorized by Title V of Pub. L. 95-134 (the Omnibus Territories Act).

27/ cf. Wang, Ling-Chi, "Lau v. Nichols: The Right of Limited-English Speaking Students" Amerasia Journal, Vol. 2, Fall 1974.

28/ cf. Epstein, Noel. Policy Alternatives for Bilingual Bicultural-Education, 1978.

29/ "Cutbacks will 'Devastate' Bilingual Program" East/West. April 11, 1979.

30/ Kahng, Anthony. "The Bakke Decision: Who Won?" Bridge. Vol. 6, No. 3, Fall, 1978.

31/ Division of Asian American Affairs, Asian American Field Survey: Summary of the Data, HEW, May 1977.

32/ "Problems with Police Test" The San Francisco Journal. April 18, 1979.

33/ Cabezas, Amado Y. and Harold T. Yee. Discriminatory Employment of Asian Americans, 1977.

34/ Lam, Dean. "Chinatown Sweatshops" Amerasia Journal, 1973

35/ Asian and Pacific American Federal Employee Council, "Comments to the United States Small Business Administration" (no date). See also, U. S. Department of Commerce, OMBE, Socio-Economic Analysis of Asian American Business Patterns, 1977.

36/ Chinese for Affirmative Action, Annual Report.

37/ San Francisco Department of City Planning Chinatown, 1970 Census: Population and Housing Summary and analysis, 1972.

38/ cf. Sung, Betty Lee, Chinese Manpower and Employment, U.S. Department of Labor, 1975; California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Asian Americans and Pacific Peoples: A Case of Mistaken Identity, 1975; and Little Tokyo Anti-eviction Task Force, "Redevelopment in Los Angeles Little Tokyo", Counterpoint, Asian American Studies Center, UCLA, 1976 pp: 327 - 333.

39/ Chin, Doug, "A Strategy to Develop Housing without Displacing Residents" The International Examiner, February 1979.

40/ Huang, C. and Grachow, F. "The Dilemma of Health Services in Chinatown New York City." A paper presented at the Annual Conference, American Public Health Association, New Orleans, LA, October 1974, as reported in "Report of the Special Populations Subpanel on Mental Health of Asian /Pacific Americans" in The President's Commission on Mental Health Report, 1978.

41/ The Presidents Commission on Mental Health Report, Ibid.

42/ Ibid

43/ Pian, Canta "Asian Pacific American Women's Health Concerns" Op. cit.

44/ cf. Demonstration Project for Asian Americans, "DPAA Project Effectiveness Evaluation Report" Los Angeles, 1973; The Pacific Asian Elderly Research Project, Critical Factors in Service Delivery, 1978; and Kim, Bok-Lim, "Problems and Service Needs of Asian Americans in Chicago: An Empirical Study" Amerasia Journal, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1978.

45/ DPAA, Op. cit.

46/ National Study of Major Current Civil Rights Problems Identified by Civil Rights Officials, Organizations, Leaders and Experts (CRC Education and Human Development, Inc. under contract to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1979)

47/ OCR Draft of Proposed Policy on Non and Limited English Speaking Persons, September 2, 1976 as cited in a petition to Secretary Joseph A. Califano by Hogan and Hartson, dated November 21, 1978.

48/ Sue, Stanley, and McKinney, Herman "Asian Americans in the Community Metal Health Care System "American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Vol. 45, No.1 Jan. 1975. as cited in PCOMH, Op. cit.

49/ PCOMH Op. cit.

50/ Owan, Tom "Improving Productivity in the Public Sector by the Use of Bilingual/Bicultural Staff" presented to the National Conference on Social Welfare, Chicago Il, May 16, 1977.

51/ Hogan and Hartson, Op. cit.

52/ cf. Weave, Jerry L. "Public Policy Responses to Enviromental Factors in High Blood Pressure" presented to the National Symposium on High Blood Pressure Control in U.S. Asian and Pacific Populations, San Francisco, October 1, 1977.

53/ cf. PCOMH, Op. cit.

54/ cf. PCOMH, Op. cit.